December 6, 1775. NUMB. 2450.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz ——" If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, " in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies " aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, " which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Ad- " miniſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, " according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in " their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the " ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following " ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their " Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the " mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to " enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Here- " ditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage " ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as " ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mort- " gage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts " accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by " public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the high- " eſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice " given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the " Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome " of the moſt public Places in the County; and out " of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the " principal Sums due, and to become due, with the " Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the " Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and " Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the " ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, " for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, " the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required " fully and impartially to execute."

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

Carliſle, November 15, 1775.

To all PERSONS *concerned in the* LANDS *ſituate on the* OHIO, *granted by the* SIX NATION INDIANS *to the ſuffering Traders, &c. Anno 1763.*

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers, by deſire of William Trent, and others, grantees of the above lands, met at Pittſburgh the 22d day of laſt September, did call a general meeting of the ſaid grantees to be held at this place the 13th of this preſent month, and did advertiſe the ſame in the Pennſylvania Gazette and other news papers. And whereas a conſiderable number of the ſaid grantees did accordingly meet, but to little effect, as the ſaid William Trent's preſence was abſolutely neceſſary for the deſigned purpoſe, and he did not attend. We are therefore directed to call another general meeting of the grantees, to be held at Lancaſter on the 11th day of next month, then to agree on ſuch matters and things as may be eſteemed moſt beneficial for their intereſt; and to inſiſt that the ſaid William Trent do meet the ſaid grantees at the ſaid time and place, then and there to render juſt and true accounts of all his tranſactions made and done by virtue of their powers of attorney to him, and that he bring with him all his papers and accounts relative thereto. All perſons intereſted are requeſted to attend.

ROBERT CALLENDER, GEORGE MORGAN.

WAS committed to the Goal of Bucks County, on the 14th day of November, a Man, who calls himſelf *Dennis Ford*, and ſays he is a ſervant to Benjamin Vandemerk, of Lower-Smithfield townſhip, in Northampton county; he is an Iriſhman, ſuppoſed to be about 25 years of age, ſlim built; had on an old blanket coat, brown jacket, and buckſkin breeches. His maſter, if he has any, is deſired to come within four weeks, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. SOLOMON PARK, Goaler.

Newtown, Bucks County, December 1, 1775.

York-town Goal, November 24, 1775.

WERE committed into my cuſtody, the following perſons, viz. *Joſeph Camp*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, an Engliſhman, about 32 years old; had on, when committed, a grey ſurtout, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, and old ſhoes; he is ſlim built, has ſhort fair hair, and the crown cut ſhort. *Arthur M'Ginnis*, alias *Peter M'Court*, about 5 feet 4 inches high, an Iriſh lad, about 17 years old, who ſays he is a ſervant to James M'Kee, in Brandywine Hundred, in Wilmington, has ſhort black hair; had on, when committed, an old felt hat, a white cloth jacket, a ſtriped lincey under ditto, a flaxen linen ſhirt, and tow trowſers. *William Young*, alias *John Thriſt*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim built, and fair hair; he ſays he is a ſervant to Robert M'Kettrick, about 12 miles from Staunton, in Virginia, and ſays he left his maſter ſometime in January laſt; had on, when committed, an old wool hat, a brown coating ſurtout, a white cloth jacket, a pair of trowſers, and old ſhoes; about 32 years old. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away, in four weeks from the date of advertiſing, or elſe they will be ſold by

MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 6.*

Extracts from the VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *November 25, 1775.*

THE Articles of Aſſociation in Pennſylvania,—the Rules and Regulations for the better Government of the ſaid Aſſociation,—and the Reſolutions directing the Mode of levying Taxes on Non-Aſſociators in the ſaid Province, being all tranſcribed according to Order, were again read, agreed to by the Houſe, and are as they ſeverally follow, *viz.*

RULES *and* REGULATIONS *for the better Government of the* MILITARY ASSOCIATION *in* Pennſylvania.

Firſt, ALL Officers choſen or appointed in battalions that were formed before the Firſt day of October laſt, in the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, to take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other part of the province.

Second, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Philadelphia county to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other county.

Third, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Bucks county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Fourth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Cheſter county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and Philadelphia city, the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Fifth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Lancaſter county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Sixth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in York county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in any other than Lancaſter, Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Philadelphia city, the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Seventh, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Cumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in the junior counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

Eighth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Berks county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

Ninth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Northampton county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

Tenth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Bedford county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

Eleventh, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Northumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Weſtmoreland county.

Twelfth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Weſtmoreland, the youngeſt or laſt made county in this province, to yield up rank or precedence to all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in every other county in this province, before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid.

Thirteenth, Where commiſſions of equal dignity in different counties bear the ſame date, precedency to be determined by ſeniority of counties, but where they are in the ſame county, by the rank of the battalion.

Fourteenth, The Colonels choſen or appointed in the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, having already determined their ranks with reſpect to each other by lot, their and the other Field Officers commiſſions will be dated according to the lot ſo drawn.

Fifteenth, The Colonels choſen or appointed in every county before the ſaid Firſt day of October, are to determine their rank with reſpect to each other (where not already done) by lot, and commiſſions for them and their reſpective Field Officers will be dated accordingly.

Sixteenth, The Captains in every battalion to determine their rank in battalion (where not already ſettled) by lot, and their commiſſions, with thoſe of their Lieutenants and Enſigns, will be dated accordingly.

Seventeenth, All officers choſen or appointed after the ſaid Firſt day of October to have their commiſſions dated at the time of ſuch choice or appointment, and to take rank according to ſaid dates.

Eighteenth, All battalions to be compleated as ſoon as poſſible, and (except battalions of riflemen) to conſiſt of at leaſt ſix companies, of not leſs than forty and not more than ſeventy-ſix privates each, and to have for officers, a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, a Standard-bearer, Adjutant, Serjeant-Major, a Drum and Fife-Major; and the officers of each company to conſiſt of a Captain, two Lieutenants, one or two Enſigns, four Serjeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer, except the Light-Infantry Companies, which, inſtead of two Lieutenants and two Enſigns, are to have four Lieutenants, the two youngeſt of which are to rank as Enſigns.

Nineteenth, All battalions of riflemen ſhall conſiſt of at leaſt ſix companies, of not leſs than forty nor more than fifty-ſix privates each, and have for officers, a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors; and the officers of each company ſhall be a Captain, two Firſt-Lieutenants, and two Second-Lieutenants, who ſhall rank as Enſigns, a Fifer or Horn-blower, and as many Serjeants and Corporals as may be found neceſſary—the Serjeants, Corporals and Fifers, or Horn-blowers, to be appointed by the Field Officers.

Every officer and private of a rifle company ſhall furniſh himſelf with a good rifle gun, a powder-horn, a charger, a bullet-ſcrew, twelve flints, a ſtrong pouch or bag that will hold four pounds of ball, and ſuch other accoutrements as may be proper for a rifleman.

Twentieth, The Standard-bearer of each battalion to rank as eldeſt Lieutenant of the battalion.

Twenty-firſt, All national diſtinctions in dreſs or name to be avoided, it being proper that we ſhould now be united, in this General Aſſociation for defending our liberties and properties, under the ſole denomination of Americans.

Twenty-ſecond, No Field Officers to have companies.

Twenty-third, For the better order and government of companies which may be raiſed after the completion of the ſeveral battalions already formed in the city and counties, ſuch companies are not to be admitted as independant, but are to be annexed to the moſt convenient battalion, until a ſufficient number of companies are raiſed to form a new battalion, and no number of aſſociators are to be conſidered as a company, unleſs they conſiſt of at leaſt forty privates; but it is recommended that till that number be completed, the aſſociators join the moſt convenient company, exerciſe and do duty with ſuch company.

Twenty-fourth, All battalions now formed, as well as thoſe hereafter to be formed, are deſired to make the neceſſary returns of their officers with their reſpective ranks, to the Committee of their county, and the Committees are deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in their county to the Committee of Safety, that commiſſions may be iſſued immediately for every officer, in conformity with theſe rules.

Twenty-fifth, Every aſſociator (except riflemen) is required to furniſh himſelf with a good and ſufficient fire-lock fit for actual ſervice, a bayonet fitted thereto, ſteel ramrod, worm, priming wire and bruſh, a cartridge box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, a knapſack, a ſufficient powder horn, and a pouch at the bottom of his cartridge-box, or a ſtrong bag that will hold four pounds of ball.

Twenty-ſixth, The Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral counties within this province ſhall deliver the fire-locks, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, and knapſacks, directed to be provided by the reſolutions of the late Houſe of Aſſembly, to the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions in their reſpective counties, in due proportions according to the number of men in each battalion, for the uſe of ſuch aſſociators in their battalions, as are unable to ſupply themſelves, taking receipts for the ſame, which they ſhall immediately tranſmit to the Committee of Safety, firſt having entered the accounts of the ſame in their reſpective minute-books; and the ſaid commanding officers ſhall be accountable for the delivery of ſuch arms and accoutrements, unleſs loſt in actual ſervice, whenever they ſhall be called upon by the Aſſembly or Committee of Safety.

Twenty-ſeventh, Every aſſociator is required to attend conſtantly with his arms and accoutrements in good order, on the laſt Monday in the month of February, the two laſt Mondays in the month of March, the three laſt Mondays in the month of April, the four Mondays in the month of May, the two firſt Mondays in the month of June, the laſt Monday in the month of July, the three firſt Mondays in the month of Auguſt, the three laſt Mondays in the month of September, and the ſecond Monday in the month of October, at the places appointed by their commanding officers, to be trained and exerciſed in companies or battalions, as the officers ſhall direct.

And it is alſo recommended to ſuch aſſociators as are not ſufficiently expert in the exerciſe, to meet as frequently as they conveniently can, at other times, to perfect themſelves in the ſame: It is alſo directed, that the commanding officers reſpectively ſhall give due notice to the aſſociators of the places and hours of meeting, either in companies or battalion; and if the aſſociators are prevented from meeting on any of the days herein appointed, by the inclemency of the weather, they are to meet on the next fair day.

Twenty-eighth, No company or battalion ſhall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exerciſe; nor ſhall march to any tavern before they are diſcharged.

Twenty-ninth, The Aſſociators on days of exerciſe may be detained under arms, on duty in the field, any time not exceeding ſix hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refreſh themſelves.

Thirtieth, The Serjeant or Clerk of any company to be for this purpoſe appointed by the Captain, Lieutenants and Enſigns of the company, is required, at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company or battalion, to call over the muſter-roll of the company, noting thoſe who are abſent, and that day to make return in writing to the Captain of ſuch abſentees; and all perſons ſo abſent at the time of calling over the roll, are to be liable to the fines hereafter mentioned in the articles for non-attendance.

Thirty-firſt, The Captain of every company as ſoon as he is ſupplied by the public with powder and lead for the purpoſe, is to take ſpecial care, that twenty-three

rounds of cartridges are properly made up and ſuited to the bore of each fire-lock reſpectively, belonging to his company, and ſhall keep all the cartridges that are ſo made up in ſome dry and convenient place, with the name of the private for whoſe firelock they are fitted, ready to be delivered out when occaſion requires.

Thirty-ſecond, Adjutants, Drummers and Fifers ſhall receive the following pay for every day of ſervice they attend their reſpective battalions or companies by order of the Commanding Officer.

An Adjutant ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence. A Drummer three ſhillings, a Fifer three ſhillings. The Drum-Major and Fife-Major of every battalion ſhall receive each a ſum not exceeding fifteen ſhillings per week, and be continued in pay as long as the Colonels of the ſeveral battalions ſhall think neceſſary; and it is required, that ſuch Drum-Majors and Fife-Majors, when not in ſervice on days of exerciſe, ſhall be diligently employed in inſtructing a proper number of perſons for Drummers and Fifers of the ſeveral battalions.

Thirty-third, All officers and ſoldiers of the Aſſociation, when employed on military watch and ward, or when called into actual ſervice in caſe of an invaſion or inſurrection, or imminent danger of either, by this Houſe of Aſſembly, or in their receſs by the Committee of Safety, ſhall, while on ſuch watch or in ſuch ſervice, be intitled to, and receive the ſame pay that the officers and ſoldiers of the Continental Troops receive.

Thirty-fourth, If any officer or ſoldier, not labouring under any infirmity incapacitating him to ſerve, ſhall, when ſo called into actual ſervice, refuſe to appear and march with his arms, ammunition and accoutrements, or ſhall depart without leave of the Commanding Officer, he ſhall be held up to the public as a coward, and a betrayer of his country.

Thirty-fifth, If any Aſſociator ſo called into actual ſervice, ſhall leave a family not of ability to maintain themſelves in his abſence, the Juſtices of the Peace of the city or county, and the Overſeers of the Poor of the city, townſhip or diſtrict reſpectively, ſhall immediately make proviſion for the maintenance of ſuch family.

Thirty-ſixth, When any of the Aſſociators ſhall be ſo called into actual ſervice, the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties or any one of them ſhall immediately provide ſuch carriages as may be neceſſary for their accommodation, at the expence of the public.

Thirty-ſeventh, As there may happen occaſions wherein it may be neceſſary to call out a part of the Aſſociators to actual though temporary ſervice, and not the whole body, and it would be inconvenient and burdenſome, if upon every alarm, where the aſſiſtance of part only may be wanted, the whole ſhould come together, or any much greater number than the occaſion required, it is recommended, that orders may iſſue from the Committee of Safety to the Colonels, either to march their whole battalions, or to ſend to an appointed rendezvous one or more companies, as they may be wanted, according to the reſpective rank of the companies, each company ſerving on ſuch calls in its turn, and for ſuch proportion of time as ſhall make the burden nearly equal; and if the Aſſociators who are called forth, are not all provided with good arms, it is recommended to thoſe who have ſuch, and are not called out, to lend the ſame for that occaſion, at the riſk of the public.

Thirty-eighth, The Field Officers of every battalion ſhall appoint ſome perſon in each company of their reſpective battalions, in whom they can confide, and the officers in every troop of horſe and company of artillery ſhall in like manner chooſe ſome perſon in their troop or company reſpectively, whoſe names ſhall be returned by the ſaid officers reſpectively to the county Treaſurers for the provincial taxes in their ſeveral counties, which perſons ſo appointed ſhall from time to time collect all fines incurred by the Aſſociators in their companies for non-attendance, and ſhall ſeverally pay the ſame to the ſaid county Treaſurers reſpectively, firſt deducting a commiſſion of five *per Centum* for their trouble, which ſaid county Treaſurers reſpectively ſhall pay the ſame to Michael Hillegas, Eſq; after deducting a commiſſion of One *per Centum* for their trouble; and the ſaid Michael Hillegas having exchanged the ſaid money in which ſuch fines ſhall be ſo paid, into bills of credit of this province emitted by this or the late Houſe of Aſſembly, after deducting *Five Shillings* for every *Hundred Pounds* for his trouble, ſhall deliver the ſame into the hands of the Committees of Aſſembly appointed to audit and ſettle the public accounts, to be by them burnt, ſunk and deſtroyed, in abatement of the taxes.—It is directed, that the ſaid Collectors ſhall account with the officers who ſeverally appointed them as often as ſuch officers ſhall require them ſo to do, and the ſaid officers ſhall in due time tranſmit the accounts of the ſaid collectors to the reſpective county treaſurers for the provincial taxes.

Laſtly, This Houſe having drawn up the following articles of agreement for all the aſſociators in the province, they do earneſtly recommend the ſame to be adopted, ſigned and agreed to, by all the ſaid aſſociators, in order that one general ſyſtem may prevail in Pennſylvania.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WE the officers and ſoldiers engaged in the preſent aſſociation for the defence of American Liberty, being fully ſenſible that the ſtrength and ſecurity of any body of men, acting together, conſiſts in juſt regularity, due ſubordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the ſupport of thoſe about him, that is ſo neceſſary to give firmneſs and reſolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after conſideration of the following articles, adopt the ſame as the rules and regulations by which we agree and reſolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the ſame, or any of them, ſhall be changed or diſſolved by the Aſſembly of this province, or a happy reconciliation ſhall take place between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

1. If any officer make uſe of any profane oath or execration when on duty, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of *Five Shillings:* And if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier be thus guilty of curſing or ſwearing, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of *One Shilling*.

2. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall refuſe to obey the lawful orders of his ſuperior officer, may be ſuſpended from doing duty on that day, and ſhall, upon being convicted thereof before a regimental court of aſſociators, make ſuch conceſſions as ſaid court ſhall direct.

3. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall begin, excite, cauſe, join in or promote any diſturbance in the battalion, troop or company, to which he belongs, or in any other battalion, troop or company, ſhall be fined or cenſured according to the nature of the offence by the judgment of a general or regimental court of aſſociators.

4. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall ſtrike his ſuperior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or ſhall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence againſt him, being in the execution of his office, ſhall, upon a conviction before a general or regimental court of aſſociators, be diſmiſſed, and ſhall be deemed to be thereby diſgraced as unworthy the company of freemen.

5. Any commanding or other officer, who ſhall ſtrike any aſſociator when on duty, ſhall, upon conviction before a general court of aſſociators, ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as the ſaid court ſhall inflict.

6. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall make uſe of inſolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, ſhall ſuffer ſuch cenſure or fine as ſhall be inflicted by a general or regimental court of aſſociators, according to the nature of the offence.

7. If any officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf injured by his Colonel, or the Commanding Officer of the battalion, and ſhall, upon due application made to him be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the General or Commander in Chief of the Pennſylvania aſſociators, or to the Colonel of any other battalion, who ſhall ſummon a general court of aſſociators, that juſtice may be done.

8. If any inferior officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf injured by his Captain, or other ſuperior officer in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the battalion, who ſhall ſummon a regimental court of aſſociators for the doing juſtice, according to the nature of the caſe.

9. No officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall fail of repairing with his arms and accoutrements on any of the days appointed by the Aſſembly for exerciſing, to the place of parade, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other evident neceſſity, or ſhall go from the place of parade or rendezvous, without leave from the commanding officer, before he ſhall be regularly diſmiſſed, on penalty of *Two Shillings* and *Six-pence*.

10. Any officer or ſoldier found drunk when under arms, ſhall be ſuſpended from doing duty in the battalion, company or troop on that day, and be fined or cenſured at the diſcretion of a general or regimental court of aſſociators.

11. Whatever centinel ſhall be found ſleeping or drunk on his poſt, or ſhall leave it before he is regularly relieved, ſhall ſuffer ſuch penalty or diſgrace as ſhall be ordered by a regimental court of aſſociators.

12. Whatever commiſſioned officer ſhall be convicted before a general court of aſſociators of behaving in a ſcandalous or infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, ſhall be diſmiſſed from the aſſociation with diſgrace.

13. Every non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier who ſhall be convicted at a regimental court of aſſociators of having ſold, careleſly loſt, wilfully ſpoiled or waſted, or of having offered for ſale, any ammunition, arms or accoutrements, belonging to this province, ſhall be diſmiſſed his battalion, troop or company, as an unworthy member, and be proſecuted as the law directs.

14. All diſorders and neglects which officers or ſoldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of the good order and military diſcipline of the aſſociation of this colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court of aſſociators, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and ſuch officers or ſoldiers ſhall be fined or cenſured at the diſcretion of the court.

15. That on the firſt meeting of every company after ſubſcribing theſe articles of aſſociation, and from thence forward on the firſt meeting of every company after the laſt Monday in February annually, there ſhall be choſen by the non commiſſioned officers and privates out of each company in the reſpective battalions two perſons, who are entitled to vote for Members of Aſſembly, whoſe duty and office ſhall be, for the year following, to ſit and join with the officers in courts of aſſociation, which perſons ſo choſen ſhall be ſtiled court aſſociators.

16. Every general court of aſſociators ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, ſix of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers under the rank of a field officer, and ſix court aſſociators, who ſhall be drawn by lot out of the whole number for the battalion, and theſe twelve are to chooſe a Preſident, who ſhall be a field officer, and have a caſting voice.

17. Every regimental court of aſſociators ſhall be compoſed of ſeven members, three officers, three court aſſociators, and a Preſident, who is to be a Captain, and to be choſen by the ſix, and alſo is to have a caſting voice.

18. In all courts of aſſociators not leſs than two thirds of the members muſt agree in every ſentence for inflicting penalties, or for diſgracing any aſſociator, otherwiſe he ſhall be acquitted.

19. The Preſident of each and every court of aſſociators, whether general or regimental, ſhall require all witneſſes, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they ſhall give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all courts of aſſociators ſhall take an oath or affirmation, which the Preſident is required to adminiſter to the other members, and the next in rank is required to adminiſter to him, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

20. All non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, fifers, or others, that ſhall be employed and receive pay in any of the battalions, companies or troops, ſhall ſubſcribe theſe rules and regulations, and be ſubject to ſuch fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to ſuch penalties, as a regimental court of aſſociators ſhall think proper, upon being convicted of having tranſgreſſed any of theſe regulations.

21. All aſſociators called as witneſſes in any caſe before a court of aſſociators, who ſhall refuſe to attend and give evidence, ſhall be cenſured or fined at the diſcretion of the court.

22. No officer or ſoldier, being charged with tranſgreſſing theſe rules, ſhall be ſuffered to do duty in the battalion, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court of aſſociators, and every perſon ſo charged ſhall be tried as ſoon as a court of aſſociators can be conveniently aſſembled.

23. The officers and ſoldiers of every company of artillery, or other company, troop or party, that is or ſhall be annexed to any battalion, ſhall be ſubject to the command of the Colonel or commanding officer of ſaid batbalion, and the officers ſhall ſit as members of courts of aſſociators, in the ſame manner as the officers of any other company.

24. No penalty ſhall be inflicted at the diſcretion of a court of aſſociators, other than degrading, caſhiering or fining: The fines for the officers not to exceed *Three Pounds*, and the fine for a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier not to exceed *Twelve Shillings*, for one fault.

25. The field officers of each and every battalion ſhall appoint a perſon in every company to receive ſuch fines as may ariſe within the ſame, for breach of any of theſe articles (except for non-attendance) and the commiſſioned officers of the company ſhall, with the approbation of the field officers, direct thoſe fines to be applied to the relief of the neceſſitous ſoldiers belonging to that company, and the overplus, if any, to other neceſſary expences of the company; and ſuch perſons ſhall account with the Field Officers, as often as required, for all ſuch fines received, and the application thereof.

26. The General or Commander in Chief of this aſſociation for the time being, ſhall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any cenſures or penalties ordered to be inflicted for the breach of any of theſe articles by any general court of aſſociators; and every offender convicted as aforeſaid by any regimental court of aſſociators may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the Colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where ſuch cenſures or penalties are directed as ſatisfaction for injuries received by one officer or ſoldier from another,

27. Any officer, non commiſſioned officer, or other perſon, who, having ſubſcribed theſe articles, ſhall refuſe to make ſuch conceſſions, pay ſuch fines, or in any other matter refuſe to comply with the judgment of any court of aſſociators, ſhall be diſmiſſed the ſervice, and returned to the Commiſſioners of the county, who ſhall charge and proceed againſt him as a non-aſſociator, and he ſhall further be deemed unfriendly to the liberties of America.

28. Upon the determination of any point by a regimental court of aſſociators, if the officer or ſoldier concerned on either ſide thinks himſelf ſtill aggrieved, he may appeal to a general court of aſſociators, but if upon a ſecond hearing, the appeal appears groundleſs and vexatious, the perſon ſo appealing ſhall be cenſured at the diſcretion of the ſaid general court.

29. Upon the death, reſignation, promotion or other removal of a Field Officer, Standard-bearer, or Adjutant, the officers of the battalion ſhall chuſe a perſon in his place; and upon the death, reſignation, promotion or other removal of an officer or court-aſſociator from a troop or company, ſuch vacancy is to be filled by the perſon ſuch troop or company ſhall elect.

30. No officer or ſoldier ſhall be tried a ſecond time for the ſame offence, except in caſe of appeal.

31. All officers and ſoldiers of every battalion, troop, company or party of aſſociators, who ſhall be called by the Aſſembly, or Committee of Safety in receſs of Aſſembly, into actual ſervice, ſhall be ſubject to all the rules and articles already made by the Honourable Congreſs for the government of the Continental troops.

32. No commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall withdraw himſelf from the company to which he belongs, without a diſcharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor ſhall ſuch perſon be received into any other company without ſuch diſcharge.

In teſtimony of our approbation and conſent to be governed by theſe regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully peruſed by us, we have hereunto ſet our hands.

[*For Reſolutions directing the Mode of levying Taxes on Non-Aſſociators in Pennſylvania, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

CAMBRIDGE, November 23.

Advices were received a few days ago from Colonel Arnold, by which we learn, that he had entered the country of Canada, and met with a friendly reception from the inhabitants; and that there was the faireſt proſpect of his being very ſoon in quiet poſſeſſion of Quebec.

WATERTOWN, *November 27.*

Friday laſt Gen. Howe ſent 300 men, women and children, poor of the town of Boſton, over to Chelſea, without any thing to ſubſiſt on, at this inclement ſeaſon of the year; having, it is reported, only ſix cattle left in the town for Shubael Hewes, Butcher-Maſter-General, to kill. [*A very ſufficient excuſe for a General of an army to diſpoſe of HIS priſoners.*]

Wedneſday evening laſt about 1000 troops of the United Colonies of North-America, broke ground on what is called Cobble (or rather Miller's) Hill, in about one half mile on a direct line from the enemy's encampment on Bunker-Hill, or their ſhipping lying at Weſt-Boſton; notwithſtanding which, a cannon has not as yet been fired at us. Our troops are now well entrenched, they having ſome nine pounders and ſeveral of ſmaller denominations well ſecured, and this day we hear there will be planted ſeveral eighteen and twenty-four pounders, which will command the ferries between Boſton and Charleſtown. What next will be attempted is not in our province to foretell,—but we ſincerely wiſh all but the well known tories were out.

NEWPORT, *November 27.*

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here from Georgia, Mr. John Lewis, who ſometime paſt ſailed from this colony in a ſmall ſloop, Captain John Wanton, loaded with apples, cyder, &c. bound to Georgia; but off Charleſtown, South-Carolina, in a fog, they fell in with the Tamar ſloop of war, on board of which was Governor Campbell, of South-Carolina; who brought Captain Wanton too, took out ſome of his apples, &c. told him he was a good prize, and put on board the gunner of Fort Johnſon (who made his eſcape from ſaid fort when the Carolina people took poſſeſſion of it) and one hand more, with two cheſts of arms, and two trunks of piſtols and cutlaſſes, leaving Captain Wanton and his men on board, and gave the gunner orders to g. to St. Auguſtine for 20 men to come to South-Carolina, to retake Fort-Johnſon. When they got out of ſight of the Tamar, Captain Wanton and his men ſhut the gunner down in the hold, carried the veſſel into Georgia, and informed the Committee of that place with their proceedings, who treated them very genteely; they valued the arms, &c. at 200l. Sterling. On examining the gunner, they found he had a letter from Governor Campbell, which they ſent to the Congreſs, contents unknown.

Yeſterday morning arrived from Boſton the Swan ſloop of war, Captain Ayſcough, with a large armed ſchooner, a ſmall armed ſloop, and a large tranſport ſnow. Soon after theſe veſſels arrived, ſome officers and men came aſhore at the Long-wharff, with ſeveral inſtruments, and took a ſurvey of this harbour.

Beſides the above veſſels, there are now in this harbour the Roſe, Glaſgow, a bomb-brig of 10 or 12 guns, an armed ſchooner, and two ſmall armed ſloops.

NEW-YORK, *December 4.*

Wedneſday evening laſt arrived at Newark, in their way to the Provincial Camp at Cambridge, the Lady of his Excellency General Waſhington, the Lady of Adjutant-General Gates, John Curtis, Eſq; and his Lady, and Warner Lewis, Eſq; they were eſcorted from Elizabeth-Town by the company of light horſe, and moſt of the principal gentlemen of that borough; and on their arrival at Newark, the bells were ſet ringing, and Col. Allan's company of minute men immediately mounted guard. About 10 o'clock on Thurſday morning Lady Waſhington and Lady Gates, &c. eſcorted by a party of Elizabeth-Town light horſe, and a great number of gentlemen and ladies from Newark, ſet out for Dobb's ferry, in order to paſs the North-River at that place, in their way to the Provincial Camp.

We hear that Governor Tryon has his Majeſty's leave to return to England. Alſo that his Majeſty has ordered one quart of porter, and one quarter of a pound of cheeſe per man, for the miniſterial troops at Boſton; the ex-

pence to be paid out of his privy purſe. That the 17th regiment is arrived at Boſton, and that 32 proviſion veſſels may be hourly expected there from England. That the Roebuck, of 40 guns, and the Venus frigate, are deſtined for New-York in the room of the Aſia; and that from the preparations in England there is not the leaſt proſpect of a reconciliation for ſome time to come.

Copy of a Letter from his Excellency General Schuyler, to a gentleman at Albany.

SIR, *Ticonderoga, Nov. 18, 1775.*

"You will pleaſe to communicate to the Committee of the city and county of Albany the farther ſucceſs of our arms. General Montgomery poſſeſſed himſelf of Montreal on the 13th inſtant. Col. Arnold is arrived at Quebec, ſo that in all probability the intire province of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our poſſeſſion ſoon, if not already: Events which I hope will have a tendency to bring the Miniſtry of our Sovereign to reaſonable terms.

That Heaven may again, and ſpeedily, re-unite us in every bond of affection and intereſt; that the Britiſh empire may become the envy and admiration of the univerſe, and flouriſh until the omnipotent Maſter thereof ſhall be pleaſed to put his fiat on all earthly empires, is the ſincere wiſh of, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

PHILIP SCHUYLER."

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame*, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS *of his Majeſty's* COUNCIL *for the ſaid Province.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE beg Leave to expreſs the Satisfaction we feel in the opportunity you have given us of meeting your Excellency in General Aſſembly, at this Time, for the Diſpatch of ſuch Buſineſs as the Exigencies of the Province require; and thank you for that freedom with which you communicate to us, from Time to Time, ſuch Parts of the Letters you receive from His Majeſty's Miniſters, as may be of Conſequence to the Welfare of this Province.

It is with the greateſt Pleaſure we aſſure your Excellency, that we know of no Reaſon to doubt but that the Confidence you are pleaſed to ſay you have in the Affection and Regard of the good People of this Colony is well founded. We are ſorry, however, to obſerve that, notwithſtanding this Confidence and Truſt, your Excellency expreſſes ſome Degree of Apprehenſion as to the Safety of your own Perſon and the Perſons of the other Officers of the Crown. We can, with Truth, declare, that we are totally ignorant as to any Circumſtances, in this Province, that may give Riſe to ſuch an Apprehenſion, and are happy in believing that it muſt be without any real Foundation.

You are pleaſed to call on us for an explicit Declaration of our Sentiments reſpecting thoſe Aims at an Independency on *Great-Britain*, which, you ſay, are at this Time openly avowed by ſome Men of preſent Conſequence: In Anſwer to which, we make no Heſitation to aſſure your Excellency, that we have the utmoſt Abhorrence of any Deſign whatever to ſubvert that happy Conſtitution of Government, under which, not only this, but every other Colony in *America*, hath long enjoyed the Bleſſings of Security and Proſperity; and that we will, by every Means in our Power, exert ourſelves in the Defence of it, and in Defence of your Excellency and the other Officers of the Crown, acting under the Influence and by Virtue of that ineſtimable Conſtitution.

We flatter ourſelves that your Excellency will not doubt but that we ſhall be ready, on all Occaſions, to join you in the Promotion of Peace, Order and good Government; and eagerly improve every Opportunity that may tend to the reſtoring this Province to its former State of Happineſs and Tranquility.

By Order of the Houſe,

Council Chamber, Nov. 25, 1775. JOHN STEVENS, *Speaker.*

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM greatly obliged to you for the Sentiments of Regard expreſſed in this Addreſs, and heartily thank you for the Aſſurances you give me of your Readineſs to exert yourſelves in the Defence of our happy Conſtitution, and of the Officers of the Crown in this Province.

At the ſame Time it gives me Concern that I cannot agree with you in Opinion, that there are not *any Circumſtances* in this Province, which may juſtify *ſome Degree of Apprehenſion* as to the Safety of myſelf and the other Officers of Government. It is true I have not actually ſeen the Aſſociations ſigned, nor the Orders and Reſolutions of Congreſſes or Committees iſſued, yet I cannot on that Account, without being guilty of a Subterfuge, which Gentlemen of your Candor muſt diſapprove, pretend a *total Ignorance* either of their Contents or of their Effects, both in this and the neighbouring Colonies. From what has already happened, the Officers of the Crown will be naturally led to form a Judgment of what may happen. Such of them, therefore, as have conſcientiouſly done their Duty here, muſt of Courſe have *ſome* Reaſon to expect the ſame Fate with thoſe who have done their Duty elſewhere. It muſt be allowed, however, that thoſe who, from Timidity or other Motives, have been induced to purſue a different Conduct may have preſent Safety, but then, as it muſt be at the Expence of their Honour, it is not likely that there will be found many of them who will chooſe to pay ſuch a Price for ſuch a Conſideration, nor is it probable, if they ſhould, that they would meet with your Approbation.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Colony of* Nova-Cæſarea *or* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame*, &c.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the ſaid Colony in General Aſſembly convened.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE His Majeſty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Repreſentatives of the Colony of *New-Jerſey*, in General Aſſembly convened, have conſidered your Excellency's Speech at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy Situation of public Affairs; and we regret, that tho' we have preſented a dutiful Petition to His Majeſty, yet we have little Proſpect of His favourable Interpoſition for the Removal of thoſe Grievances under which we ſuffer in common with His other *American* Subjects.

There is nothing we deſire with greater Anxiety than a Reconciliation with our Parent State on Conſtitutional Principles; but if the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of the 20th of *February* could, without departing from the Duty we owe to our Conſtituents, have been accepted, or made the Baſis of a Negotiation, which would probably have led to any Plan of Accommodation, we have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.

We are ſurprized to hear that any Perſons could have adviſed your Excellency to have ſought an Aſylum on Board of one of His Majeſty's Ships: We cannot imagine that your Excellency could have had any juſt Reaſon to fear any Inſult or improper Treatment from the People of the Colony; and if your Retreat would neceſſarily be attributed to either the Effect or well-grounded Apprehenſions of Violence, and be productive of Miſchiefs to the Inhabitants, however ſuch Adviſers may deſerve to be eſteemed your "beſt Friends," we cannot ſuppoſe them to be really ſo to the Colony.

Your Excellency's Safety, or that of any of the Officers of Government, we apprehend to be in no Danger. We place our own Safety in that Protection which the Laws of our Country and the executive Powers of the Government afford to all the King's Subjects. It is the only Aſylum which we have to fly to; and we make no Doubt but that it will be, as it hitherto hath been, found fully equal to the Purpoſe both of ſecuring your Excellency and others: And we hope to find that the Officers of Government will conduct themſelves ſo prudently as not to invite any ill-Uſage; and that they will not make any ſuppoſed "Infatuation or Diſorder" of the Times a Pretence to leave the Province, and thereby endeavour to ſubject the Inhabitants to any Calamities.

We know of no Sentiments of Independency that are by Men of any Conſequence openly avowed; nor do we approve of any Eſſays tending to encourage ſuch a Meaſure. We have already expreſſed our Deteſtation of ſuch Opinions, and we have ſo frequently and fully declared our Sentiments on this Subject, and in particular in our Petition to the King at the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly, that we ſhould have thought ourſelves, as at preſent we really deſerve to be, exempt from all Suſpicion of this Nature.

We have already reſolved to ſupport His Majeſty's Government, and look upon it to be our Duty to uſe our Influence to promote Peace, Order and good Government.

By Order of the Houſe,

CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

Houſe of Aſſembly, Nov. 29, 1775.

To which the Governor was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my Thanks for your Reſolution to ſupport His Majeſty's Government, and cannot but approve your Determination to promote Peace and good Order.

I ſhall avoid, for the Reaſons I gave you in my Speech, any Remarks on your Sentiments reſpecting the preſent unhappy Situation of public Affairs, and ſhall tranſmit to His Majeſty your Opinion of the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons—Thus much, however, I would only obſerve, that if you really thought, or ſtill think, that the making that Reſolution the Baſis of a Negotiation would not have led to ſome Plan of Accommodation, on Terms that *Americans* have heretofore ſolemnly and repeatedly declared would give them full Content, then you have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.

Your Surprize that any Perſons could adviſe me to ſeek an Aſylum, when ſo many Governors and Crown Officers had been before compelled to do the like, is as extraordinary as your Suppoſition that thoſe Perſons muſt therefore be no Friends to the Colony.

It gives me Pleaſure, however, to find that you *make no Doubt* but that *the Laws of our Country*, and *the Executive Powers of the Government*, will afford *Safety*, and prove an *Aſylum* to ALL *the King's Subjects*. On the Strength of this Aſſurance, His Majeſty's Officers, who have now the Misfortune of being confined in *Trenton* by ſome ſuppoſed unlawful Authority, cannot heſitate to apply for that legal Remedy an *Habeas Corpus*, nor can any of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Supreme Court have the leaſt Scruple to grant it, nor ought any one to doubt "but that it will (as you ſay) be found *fully equal* to the Purpoſe."

Your Hope that the Officers of Government will conduct themſelves *prudently* will, I truſt, be greatly gratified, at leaſt by ſome of them, if a manly conſcientious Diſcharge of their Duty to their King and Country, as far as may be in their Power, is conſiſtent with your Ideas of *Prudence*.—As they have not even made the *real* Diſorders of the Times a Pretence for leaving the Province, it ſeems rather unkind to intimate any Suſpicion that they would do it on a "*ſuppoſed* Diſorder of the Times." Equally unjuſtifiable is it to inſinuate, that any of them would be ſo abſurd as to "*invite Ill-uſage*," or ſo wicked as to "ENDEAVOUR *to ſubject the Inhabitants to any Calamities.*" But ſuch Suſpicions and ſuch Language muſt, I ſuppoſe, be attributed to *the* FASHION *of the Times!*

In ſpeaking of the Sentiments of Independency *openly* avowed by ſome Men of *preſent* Conſequence, I had not the moſt diſtant Thought, that you would conſider the Remark as at all meant for or applicable to your Houſe. If any Faith is to be put (as you ſay) in your frequent and full Declarations of your Sentiments on this Subject, you certainly deſerve to be exempt from all Suſpicions of that Nature. I even intimated in my Speech that you muſt entertain "an Abhorrence of ſuch Deſign." Your preſent Diſapprobation of the Eſſays tending to encourage that Meaſure gives me great Satisfaction, and I ſincerely wiſh that both you and I may ere long have the Happineſs to ſee thoſe, who either *openly* or *privately* avow Sentiments of Independency, Men of *no* Conſequence."

Extract of a letter from George-Town (Maryland) dated November 26, 1775.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by ———, I ſat out on Tueſday morning laſt for Frederick-Town, and when within 8 or 9 miles of that place, had the pleaſure to hear that Major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about 5 miles above Hagar's-Town, on their way to Fort Pitt; Connolly has been this ſummer at Boſton, where he preſented a plan of operation for the next ſpring to General Gage, which met the General's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where Captain Lord, who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Iriſh, was to meet him with the field pieces and ſtores that are there. Connolly was to raiſe a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this, he had power to engage every perſon that entered into the ſervice 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he might think proper, was to appoint and commiſſion all the officers under him, which commiſſions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to deſtroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincaſtle, if the Americans ſhould make any reſiſtance, and meet Dunmore by the 20th of April next at Alexandria, where he, Dunmore, was to land an army under the cannon of the ſhips of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron, who is now a Lieutenant, with promiſe of promotion, one Dr. Smith, who ſays he was to be Surgeon of Connolly's regiment; the other was Connolly's ſervant.

"They were brought into Frederick's-Town on Wedneſday morning, and on Thurſday examined before the Committee: On ſearching their portmanteaus a copy of Connolly's plan was found: Thus you ſee a part of the diabolical ſcheme is defeated, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the ſpring; but as their ſcheme has thus providentially come to light, hope ſuch preparations will be made, as will enable us to give him the reception he merits."

*** *The Subſcribers to the* American Manufactory *of Cotton, Woollen and Linen, in this City, are hereby notified, That the Managers have agreed that a General Meeting of the Subſcribers be held on the 29th Inſtant, at the Carpenters Hall, to begin preciſely at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, to take into Conſideration ſome Matters of Conſequence relating to the Affairs of the Company.*

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

MRS. BRODEAU, from ENGLAND,

TAKES this Method of acquainting her Friends and the Public in general, that ſhe has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet, where young LADIES will be genteely boarded, and taught to read and ſpeak the French and Engliſh Language, the Tambour, Embroidery, and every Kind of uſeful and ornamental NEEDLE-WORK.

Mrs. *Brodeau* hopes to prove by her Aſſiduity and Attention to the Morals and Behaviour of thoſe Ladies entruſted to her Care, that ſhe in ſome Meaſure merits the Recommendation ſhe has been favoured with from her native Country.

Any Perſon deſirous of Information concerning the Character and Recommendation of Mrs. *Brodeau*, may apply to either of us, ROBERT MORRIS, B. FRANKLIN.

BENJAMIN DAVIES

Has remaining on Hand, at his Store, in Third-ſtreet, 5 Doors below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern,

A QUANTITY of 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. and 8d. NAILS; BRASS, IRON, and SADLERY WARES; STEEL; CARRIAGE BOXES; IRON POTS, and BAKING KETTLES; which he will ſell very low for Caſh.

THE VOTES of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, from November 20 to Nov. 25, laſt paſt, are publiſhed and to be ſold by HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-ſtreet. They contain, amongſt other very intereſting Matters, the Rules and Regulations, the Articles and the Reſolves of the Houſe, concerning the Aſſociation of this Province.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 16th day of this inſtant December,

A VERY valuable plantation or tract of land, lying on the ſouth ſide of Brandywine creek, within 100 perches of the fork of ſaid creek, in the townſhip of Pennſbury, Cheſter county, containing 170 acres, with 6 acres to the 100 for roads, very good for grain or graſs; there are about 30 acres of fine rich bottom lying along ſaid creek, equal to any marſh on Delaware; 12 ditto of fine watered bank joining on ſaid creek; the ſaid place is well timbered, young and thriving, and is as well watered as almoſt any in the province, and in good repair, with 200 bearing apple-trees, of ſeveral ſorts of fruit; alſo is erected on ſaid place, a ſtone dwelling houſe, 35 by 25, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, and a fine cellar under the whole, divided into four parts, with a fine ſpring of water in ſaid cellar, and is conveyed through three of the apartments, equal to any in America for a fine dairy; a kitchen 24 by 18, one ſtory ſtone, with a frame above; a ſtone ſtill-houſe, 24 by 18, the water that ſprings up in the above cellar runs about ſix perches to the ſaid ſtill-houſe, and falls into the ſtill-tubs overhead; a frame barn, 35 by 24 well cellared under; a ſawed log hay-houſe, 57 by 18; a barrack, 14 feet ſquare; a ſmith's ſhop, 17 by 18, one ſtory ſtone, and one ditto ſawed logs; a frame ſtable, 24 by 16; a frame waggon-houſe, 24 by 11; a ſmoke-houſe, 10 by 12; a ſtone houſe, ſtanding nearly ſituated at the weſt end of ſaid place cellared under. The title is indiſputable. Alſo, is to be ſold on ſaid day, all or a part of a team of good horſes, ſome of which are neat chair horſes; a waggon and cart; a part or all of a large quantity of cattle, amongſt which are many of the Engliſh breed and very large; alſo ſwine of the ſame race; with all ſorts of huſbandry utenſils, too tedious to mention; a large quantity of hard and ſoft metal pewter, ſuch as large and ſmall diſhes, oval and round; baſons; plates; quart and pint hard and ſoft metal tankards; quart and pint cups; oval and round tureens; plates of ſeveral ſizes; coffee-pots; pepper-caſtors; cream pots, with many other ſorts; large and ſmall beſt enameled china; bowls, pint and half pint glaſſes; tumblers, plain and flowered ditto; decanters flowered; flowered wine glaſſes, with many other ſorts; hand-bellows, and many things too tedious to mention. The conditions of the plantation will be made known, if any perſon applies to the ſubſcriber at or before the day of ſale, where attendance will be given. Likewiſe to be diſpoſed of at or before ſaid day, both men and women ſervants, amongſt which are ſeveral tradeſmen; the ſaid ſervants have ſomething better than three years to ſerve; any perſon wanting, may apply as above.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

N. B. All perſons having any lawful demands againſt the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts, ſo as they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe indebted to him, by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

Alſo to be ſold, a few mill-ſaws, Stidman's make. ‖ 10s.

MADE his ESCAPE from the Conſtable of Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, the night of the 16th of November, 1775, a certain *Joſeph Doan*, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a white ſurtout coat; his other clothes unknown. Whoever will take up ſaid *Doan*, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SEVEN POUNDS reward, paid by

PHILIP HINKLE, Conſtable.

December 4, 1775.

STOPPED, on the firſt day of December, on Suſpicion of being ſtolen, A ſmall black COW HIDE. The Owner, applying to the Subſcriber, Tanner, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, may have it, paying the Expence of this Advertiſement. WILLIAM CORKER COOPER.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the 16th of October laſt paſt, a white grey HORSE, about 8 years old, and about 16 hands high, is a natural pacer, branded on the near ſide P. W. was ſhod all round, and the hair of the poll of his head, where the bridle commonly croſſes, has lately been trimmed very ſhort. There was taken alſo a new leather ſadole and bridle. Whoever delivers the thief and horſe to the owner, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and for the horſe only FOUR POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 8, 1775. CHRISTOPHER WHELMAN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 9th of November, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, two year old ſorrel MARE COLTS; ſtars in their foreheads, each paces and trots, one white mane and tail, both docked. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Colts, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM WILMER.

RESOLUTIONS *directing the mode of levying Taxes on* NON-ASSOCIATORS *in* PENNSYLVANIA.

1. THE Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral townſhips, boroughs, wards and diſtricts, within this province, are requi[red], on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next enſuing, to make in writing and deliver an exact liſt of the names and ſirnames of every male white perſon capable of bearing arms, between the ages of ſixteen and fifty years (Miniſters of the goſpel of all denominations, and ſervants purchaſed *bona fide* and for a valuable conſideration, only excepted) reſiding in ſuch townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, to the Commiſſioners of the county choſen by virtue of the act for raiſing of county rates and levies.

2. If any Aſſeſſor ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform the duty aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any ſum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, unleſs ſuch Aſſeſſor's refuſal proceeds from conſcientious motives; and ſuch fine ſhall be levied and recovered in the ſame manner as is directed by the laws of this province, for levying and recovering fines impoſed on Aſſeſſors refuſing or neglecting to perform the duties therein required of them, to be paid into the hands of the reſpective county treaſurers, to be by them delivered to the ſame perſon, and applied to the ſame uſe, as the other monies directed to be levied by the reſolves of this Houſe.

3. The Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to appoint ſome proper perſon to make out the liſt aforeſaid, in the place of the Aſſeſſor ſo refuſing or neglecting, which perſon ſo appointed ſhall make out and return ſuch liſt to the Commiſſioners on or before the firſt day of May next enſuing.

4. Every Aſſeſſor, or perſon appointed in his place as aforeſaid, ſhall, before he begins to make out the liſts aforeſaid, take an oath or affirmation, which any Magiſtrate of the county is hereby required and enjoined to adminiſter, without fee or reward: "*That he will go to the place or places of abode of all and every perſon and perſons reſiding within his townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, and make a faithful and diligent enquiry of, and endeavour by all other lawful ways and means in his power, to procure a true and exact account and liſt of the names and ſirnames of all male white perſons capable of bearing arms, who are between the ages of ſixteen and fifty years, reſiding within his townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, and will make a return of ſuch account or liſt* (if an Aſſeſſor) *to the Commiſſioners of the county reſpectively in which he reſides, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next enſuing*, or (if a perſon appointed in the place of an Aſſeſſor) *on or before the firſt day of May next enſuing.*"

5. Every Aſſeſſor, or other perſon appointed and acting in the place of an Aſſeſſor as aforeſaid, ſhall receive for his trouble in making out and returning ſuch liſts, the ſum of *Four Shillings* for every day he ſhall be employed in that ſervice.

6. If any diſpute ſhall ariſe concerning the age of any Non-Aſſociator, the ſame ſhall be determined before the Commiſſioners of the county, or any two of them, by oath or affirmation of the perſon whoſe age is in queſtion, which oath or affirmation the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, is hereby required to adminiſter, or by any other proper evidence.

7. The Captains of every company are required and enjoined on or before the fifteenth day of March next enſuing, to deliver under his hand to the Colonel of the battalion to which he belongs, a copy of the articles of Aſſociation ſigned by the Aſſociators of his company, therein mentioning the county and the townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, in which each of the ſaid Aſſociators reſides, which the Colonel ſhall carefully keep, and therefrom ſhall immediately make out and return on or before the twenty-fifth day of the ſame month, a fair duplicate to the Commiſſioners aforeſaid of the reſpective counties in which the ſaid Aſſociators reſpectively reſide.

8. The ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, are required on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing to meet together, and cauſe their Clerks to make out fair liſts of the names and ſirnames of all perſons mentioned in the duplicates returned to them as aforeſaid, with their places of abode, who appear by the duplicates returned by the Colonels not to have ſigned the articles of Aſſociation; and thereupon the ſaid Commiſſioners are required to charge every ſuch perſon not aſſociating, over and above the rates and aſſeſſments ſet upon him by virtue of the laws of this province, the ſum of *Two Pounds Ten Shillings*, on the liſts made out by their order as aforeſaid.

9. If any perſon, charged by the Commiſſioners as a Non-Aſſociator, ſhall at the day of appeal produce to the Commiſſioners a certificate from the commanding officer of any battalion, troop of horſe, or company of artillery, that he has become an Aſſociator in ſuch battalion, troop or company, the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall make an allowance in favour of ſuch perſon, of *Two Shillings and Six-pence* for each of the days of exerciſe appointed by this Houſe, after ſuch perſon became an Aſſociator, on which he attended his battalion, troop or company, or has been fined for non-attendance.

10. If any perſon charged by the Commiſſioners as a Non-Aſſociator ſhall die before the day of appeal, or if before that day an accommodation ſhall be made between Great-Britain and the Colonies on this Continent, and in conſequence thereof the military Aſſociation in this province ſhall be diſſolved, in either of thoſe caſes, the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall make an abatement in the aſſeſſment charged as aforeſaid of *Two Shillings and Six-pence* for each of the days of exerciſe aforeſaid, after the death of ſuch Non-Aſſociator, or the diſſolution of the Aſſociation.

11. If any Non-Aſſociator, or the parent, guardian, maſter or miſtreſs of any Non-Aſſociator, between the ages of ſixteen and twenty-one years, or any other Non-Aſſociator, ſhall think him or herſelf aggrieved by the aſſeſſment aforeſaid, he or ſhe may appeal to the Commiſſioners of the County wherein he or ſhe reſides, who, or any two of them, ſhall meet together on the tenth day of October next enſuing, and ſo from day to day as long as may be neceſſary, and at ſuch place or places as the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall appoint, of which days and places of meeting they ſhall cauſe the Collectors to give due notice to the inhabitants, and then and there the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall hear ſuch appeals as may be made to them, and may diſcharge ſuch aſſeſſment, or lower the ſame, as to them, on conſideration of all circumſtances, ſhall appear juſt and equitable.

12. The ſaid Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, within ten days after hearing and determining the appeals made to them, ſhall rectify and adjuſt the liſts returned to them as aforeſaid, and the aſſeſſments thereon, and deliver to the Treaſurers of the reſpective counties a true account of the ſums total which every Collector ſhall be charged with in purſuance of theſe reſolves, and ſhall cauſe their Clerks to make out and deliver fair duplicates thereof to the reſpective Collectors of the townſhips, boroughs, wards and diſtricts within their reſpective counties, who ſhall collect the ſaid ſums, keeping exact and ſeparate accounts of the ſums ſo charged on Non-Aſſociators, and ſhall pay the ſame into the hands of the reſpective county Treaſurers, who ſhall pay the ſame into the hands of Michael Hillegas, Eſquire, to be applied to ſuch purpoſes as this or any future Houſe of Aſſembly ſhall judge moſt likely to promote the public welfare: And all perſons ſhall be liable to the payment of the ſaid ſums in the ſame manner, and the Collectors ſhall have the ſame powers, and ſhall proceed in collecting and levying the ſaid ſums, and ſhall be accountable in the ſame manner, as is directed by the act, entituled, "*An act for raiſing of county Rates and Levies.*"

13. The allowances to the Collectors of ſuch aſſeſſments, and to the Treaſurers reſpectively, ſhall be the ſame with thoſe appointed and directed in the collection of fines from Aſſociators for non-attendance.

14. The Treaſurers of the reſpective counties before they enter on the duties hereby required of them, ſhall give the like ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of their office to the Commiſſioners of their ſeveral counties, that they are now obliged by the laws of this province to give for the due payment of Provincial taxes.

15. All and every perſon and perſons who are required or enjoined by theſe reſolutions, or any of them, to diſcharge or perform any of the offices or duties herein before mentioned, are hereby further earneſtly and ſolemnly required and enjoined, with all diligence and fidelity, ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves in diſcharging and performing ſuch offices and duties, and every part thereof, as they regard the freedom, ſecurity and happineſs of their country."

Reſolved, That the Committee of Safety procure a ſufficient number of the foregoing "Rules and Regulations for the better government of the Military Aſſociation in Pennſylvania," "The Articles of ſaid Aſſociation," and, "The Reſolutions directing the mode of levying taxes on Non-Aſſociators in Pennſylvania," to be immediately printed in the Engliſh and German languages, and tranſmitted to the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions, and to the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this province.

The Houſe adjourned to Monday, the twelfth of February next, at four o'clock, *P. M.*

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk of Aſſembly.*

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION, *made and entered into between* RICHARD MONTGOMERY, *Eſquire, Brigadier General of the Continental Army, and the Citizens and Inhabitants of Montreal, repreſented by the Subſcribers*, John Porteous, Pierre Panet, John Blake, Pierre Meziere, James Finley, Saint George Dupree, James M'Gill, Louis Carrignant, Richard Huntly, Francois Mathiot, Edward William Grey, *and* Pierre Guy, *duly elected for that purpoſe.*

Article I. THAT the citizens and inhabitants of Montreal, as well individuals as religious orders and communities without any exceptions ſhall be maintained in the free poſſeſſion and enjoyment of their rights, goods and effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature ſoever they may be.

Article II. That the inhabitants French and Engliſh ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

Article III. That trade in general, as well within the province as in the upper countries and parts beyond the ſeas, ſhall be carried on freely as heretofore, and paſſports ſhall be granted for that purpoſe.

Article IV. That paſſports ſhall alſo be granted to thoſe who may want them, for the different parts of this province, or elſewhere, on their lawful affairs.

Article V. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs of Montreal ſhall not be compelled, on any pretence whatſoever, to take up arms againſt the Mother Country, nor to contribute in any manner towards carrying on war againſt her.

Article VI. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs, or any other part of the country, who have taken up arms for the defence of this province, and are taken priſoners, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

Article VII. That Courts of Juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the determination of property, and that the Judges of the ſaid courts ſhall be elected by the people.

Article VIII. That the inhabitants of the town ſhall not be ſubjected to lodge troops.

Article IX. That no inhabitants of the country, or Savages, ſhall be permitted to enter the town until the Commandant ſhall have taken poſſeſſion and provided for the ſecurity thereof.

John Porteous, R. Huntly, John Blake, Edward Wm. Grey, James Finlay, James M'Gill, P. Panet, Mathiot, Carrignant, Meziere, St. George Dupree, Guy.

Montreal, 12th November, 1775.

I do hereby certify that the above articles were preſented to me, to which I have given the following anſwer:

The city of Montreal having neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor proviſions, and having it not in their power to fulfil one article of the treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The Continental army have a generous diſdain of every act of oppreſſion and violence: They are come for the expreſs purpoſe of giving liberty and ſecurity. The General, therefore, engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable enjoyment of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal.

The inhabitants, whether Engliſh, French or others, ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

The preſent unhappy contention between Great-Britain and her Colonies puts it out of his power to engage for freedom of trade to the Mother Country, nor can he make a general promiſe of paſs-ports; as far as it may conſiſt with the ſafety of the troops and the public good, he ſhall be happy to promote commerce, and for that purpoſe promiſes to grant paſs-ports for the upper countries when required.

The General hopes to ſee ſuch a provincial virtuous convention aſſembled, as will enter with zeal into every meaſure that can contribute to ſet the civil and religious rights of this and her Siſter Colonies on a permanent foundation. He promiſes for himſelf that he will not compel the inhabitants of the town to take up arms againſt the Mother Country, or contribute towards the expences of the preſent war.

The Continental Army came into this province for its protection, they therefore cannot conſider their oppoſers as taking up arms for its defence.

'Tis not in the General's power to engage for the return of priſoners: Motives of humanity will induce him to uſe his intereſt for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public ſafety.

Speedy meaſures ſhall be taken for the eſtabliſhing courts of juſtice, upon the moſt liberal plan, conformable to the Britiſh conſtitution.

The inhabitants ſhall not be burthened with troops, but when neceſſity requires it, of which neceſſity the General muſt be judge.

The inhabitants of the country and Savages ſhall not enter the town till the guards are poſted.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the Continental troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the Recollect gate, the proper officers muſt attend with the keys of all public ſtores upon the Quarter Maſter General, at nine o'clock, at the Recollect gate.

This engagement is underſtood, and declared to be binding on any future commanding officer of the Continental troops that may ſucceed me in this diſtrict.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier-General of the Continental Army.

Montreal, November 12th, 1775.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1775.

"RESOLVED, That Capt. Shee, Capt. Wilcocks, and Capt. Cadwalader, be authoriſed to contract for and provide any number of Firelocks and Bayonets, not exceeding 1000, to be made agreeable to a pattern which this Board will deliver to them, and for a price which ſhall not exceed what is given by the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the county where they ſhall make ſuch contract: That the ſaid Firelocks, before they are accepted, ſhall be proved by Robert Towers, Commiſſary. And this Board do agree to advance ſuch ſums of money, as may be neceſſary to expedite and compleate the ſaid buſineſs."

IN PURSUANCE of the above Reſolve of the Committee of Safety, we hereby give notice to all perſons in this and the neighbouring provinces, who can execute any of the branches in ſaid buſineſs, to apply immediately to the ſubſcribers, who will afford them the beſt encouragement. Makers of Gun-locks will be more particularly wanted.

JOHN SHEE,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Philadelphia, November 30, 1775.

ALL perſons who are willing to ſupply the officers and men employed in the armed boats with the following rations, viz. Seven pounds of bread per week, or ſix pounds of flour.—Ten pounds of beef, mutton or pork.—The value of ſix-pence per week in roots and vegetables, ſalt and vinegar.—Three pints and a half of rum, or beer in proportion, are deſired to ſend in their propoſals to this Committee, on or before the 6th day of December inſt. when the ſame will be conſidered.

The contract to commence on the 11th of December, and continue for the ſpace of three months, if the men are not ſooner diſcharged.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

December 4, 1775.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Pennſbury, Cheſter county, near Brandywine, on or about the 16th of Auguſt laſt, a BAY GELDING, near two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a blaze, black mane and tail, with a ſwitch, remarkably long fided and hollow backed, ſomewhat lighter coloured between the hind legs, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, with reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, for the thief and horſe, Fifteen Pounds, on conviction of the thief, paid by JAMES BRINTON. *Tbc.* 10 w.

RUN away, on the night of the 11th of November, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named *John Slater*, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a baſhful down look, grey eyes, light buſhy hair, thick clumſy legs, remarkably large round the ancle; had on, and took with him, an old beaver hat, grey napt ſurtout coat, with two capes, ſtriped linen coatee, an old light coloured jacket, without ſleeves, leather breeches, mended with cloth, brown yarn ribbed ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL LEVIS. ¶

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. *William Webſter*, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward, talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes; had on, and took with him, a light blue grey cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches, one white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto; it is probable he has other clothes, or may have changed thoſe deſcribed. *Charles Tippin*, or *Tippins*, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face, ſhort brown hair; had on, and took with him, a ſhort brown working coat, with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, one pair of white Ruſſia drab ditto, one white ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, and may have ſundry other clothes. The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four-oars, in company with ſome others: They took a pair of ozenbrigs ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive *Twenty Shillings* for each if 40 miles, *Forty Shillings* for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province *Five Pounds* for each, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. *Webſter* had on a good caſtor hat fan-tailed, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain Pinchbeck knee and ſhoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog, with white feet and breaſt, remarkably fat, ¶ 8*s.*

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